presents a human subject with several travel scenarios between trip origin and destination. Abdel-aty (*2003*), and Abdel-aty and Abdalla (*2004*) used OTESP as data collection tools for route choice modeling purposes under ATIS. A subject has the ability to move the vehicle on different segments of network using the computer's mouse. Different levels of information are provided to the subjects, including transit and route information, pre-trip and en-route information, and information with and without advice. Different travel congestion levels are also provided. All the travel decisions are captured and coded to a database for analyses.

2.2.3 Survey Methods

Surveys are the most common methods for ATIS evaluation. Surveys conducted after installing and operating an ATIS are designed to estimate user satisfaction and the effects of ATIS operation. Appendix C shows benefit evaluation results from other states. Many of the benefit evaluations used survey methods. Various kinds of collection methods such as telephone, mailing, e-mail, and on-line surveys were used. Question selection depends on the research objectives and the level of compliance desired. Pierce and Lappin (*2002*) investigated the usage of Internet, radio, and television in Seattle, Washington along with the users' response. They found 3.2% of respondents consulted traveler information: in-vehicle radio 56%, pre-trip radio 22%, TV news 13%, traffic websites 6%, and transit websites 6%. Also, the survey results showed 37% of information users reported a change in travel plan (1.1% of total trips) divided among the following: changed departure time 13%, made a minor route change 11%, took a whole different route 9%, delayed or cancelled trip 2%, and changed mode 1%. Appendix C provides information on other survey research and results.